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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.05.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 30 13

November 19, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 65 87

7807 日五初月十

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Heavy Firing in the North Sea.

London, November 18.

So far no further announcement has been made regarding the Heligoland naval engagement. Details are not likely to be received until the British ships have returned to port.
Yesterday morning's bold announcement indicates that the Germans have followed the usual "hit and run" tactics.
A telegram from the Dutch island of Ameland states that heavy cannonading was heard all Saturday morning.
A telegram from Copenhagen says that a most violent cannonade in the North Sea was heard between 8.30 and 10 in the morning, seven miles off Manona. Great explosions were heard at intervals and the firing of several warships was observed on the horizon.

German Cruiser on Fire.

Later.

The Admiralty states that there is no further information of the Heligoland night operation, beyond the fact that the enemy's light cruisers were chased to within thirty miles of Heligoland, until under the protection of the Battle Fleet and minefields, when they retired. An enemy light cruiser was seen to be on fire and the machinery of another appeared to be damaged. An enemy minesweeper was sunk. We had no losses, and there was only slight damage to ships. Our casualties were slight.

The German Version.

London, November 18.

A German naval communique states:—Strong British naval forces attempted to break into the German Bight on the morning of November 17. Our guardships located them on the line from Horn's Reef to Terschelling and there was an immediate counter-attack. Our advanced forces repulsed them easily. We had no losses.

BEATING THE SUBMARINE.

America's New Unsinkable Ships.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Shipping Board has approved plans for the building of a score of 4,000-ton unsinkable ships in the United States. It is said that the only effect of the explosion of four torpedoes in the hull of the ship in a test was to destroy the cargo in the area of the explosion.

THE PALESTINE SUCCESSES.

Colonial Troops Occupy Jaffa.

London, November 18.

A Palestine official message states:—Australian and New Zealand mounted troops on Saturday occupied Jaffa without opposition. The enemy appears to be continuing his retirement to the north.

[Jaffa is a well-known town on the seacoast of Syria, 37 miles north-west of Jerusalem, or 57 miles by rail. There is a large population, and there was formerly a considerable German colony near.]

Jerusalem Next?

London, November 18.

Sir Arthur Yapp, speaking at Glasgow, announced that he had just received a cable requesting him to be ready with a Y.M.C.A. hut for Jerusalem.

STEEL IN EXCHANGE FOR SHIPS.

The Japan-American Agreement Falls Through.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that the Japan-American provisional agreement for the exchange of 175,000 tons of American steel for a quarter of a million tons of Japanese shipping has been upset owing to the unacceptability of America's further conditions regarding the age-limit of ships and the price per ton.

THE TROUBLE IN ZURICH.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that on November 18 four were killed and many injured in a conflict between the Police and two thousand pacifists. Last night troops were called out and fired blank cartridges. Order was restored this morning.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN MILITANT MOOD.

London, November 18.

Parliamentary correspondents in the Sunday papers state that Mr. Lloyd George is in a most militant mood and welcomes an opportunity of disposing of his Radical and Conservative critics. It is expected that he will clear up the misconception that the Paris speech reflected on the Army leaders.

AMERICA AND ALLIED UNITY.

London, November 18.

Reuter learns that President Wilson has cabled Colonel House, the Chief of the American Mission in Europe, saying that the United States considers unity of plan and control between all the Allies and the United States essential in order to secure permanent peace, and asking him to use his best advantage to secure the agreement of the United States. President Wilson requested Colonel House to confer with the Allies with a view to achieving the closest cooperation.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN ENIGMA.

Reported Defeat of Kerensky's Forces.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Friday, says that the Maximalist troops have occupied Gatchina. M. Kerensky's Staff has been arrested and M. Kerensky has fled. Orders have been sent by wireless for his arrest.
Telegraphing on Saturday, the correspondent says that hostilities have ceased at Moscow and terms have been signed whereby Kerensky's so-called White Guard surrenders its arms and the Committee of Public Safety is dissolved.
The Maximalist conditions for entering a composite Socialist Government include the control of the troops at Petrograd and Moscow, and the arming of workmen throughout Russia.
M. Neratof, the ex-Foreign Minister, has gone into hiding after arranging for the security of copies of the Treaties with the Allies. The Maximalists have ordered his arrest and the recovery of the documents.
The Demands of the Maximalists.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on Saturday, says that, after defeating M. Kerensky, the Maximalist Council of Commissioners proclaimed the right of the different peoples of Russia to decide on the form of Government, including the separation and formation of independent States. The Maximalists insist on the inclusion of M. Lenin and M. Trotsky in any composite Socialist Government and a majority of the portfolio, including Foreign, Interior and Labour. The Maximalist Commissioners have closed the Russo-Swedish frontier at Tornea.

News of the fighting, which lasted for a week, is most contradictory. It is impossible to say whether the casualties are hundreds or thousands. The Maximalists at Petrograd have sent detachments of sailors and soldiers and Red Guards thither. Cannon and machine guns continually bombarded Kremlin Town Hall, which was one of the chief strongholds of the Military Cadets and other Government adherents. Many shells burst on private houses, starting fires.

It is reported that Government troops, amounting to an army corps, under the order of the Army Committee have reached Hoge (?) en route for Petrograd to end the civil war and the dictatorship of the Maximalists.

The Ukraine Assembly has declared the independence of Ukraine. It is stated that M. Kerensky's Cossacks numbered only three hundred.

The Future of Finland.

London, November 18.

A Stockholm message says that a telegram to the Finnish from Haparanda confirms the Copenhagen message, wired on November 18, and states that a proclamation of an independent Finnish Republic is expected.

Why M. Kerensky Failed.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on November 14, says that M. Kerensky's failure is due to his indecision and his reliance chiefly on words. He is constitutionally unable to face facts, preferring to ponder to the weakness of the mob, whose bluntness was only realised at the eleventh hour, when apparently he hoped to restore order out of chaos with a handful of Cossacks and Dragoons and a few guns. The Maximalists completely controlled Petrograd by Monday. The Military Academies held out till the last. The Cadets resisted pluckily, but were mercilessly slain and their bodies thrown into the canal.

Indications point to the formation of a composite Socialist Cabinet with a peace platform. The Maximalists will claim predominance therein. The other Socialist parties are most anxious to avoid domestic bloodshed, but the Maximalists and Extremists openly advocate an internal fight to a finish.

Sir George Buchanan and the other Allied representatives are remaining in Petrograd. The British colony is up to the present not in danger.

The New Chief Commander.

London, November 18.

A Russian wireless official message states:—A notification, signed by General Dakhovsk, issued in Petrograd, states that he has temporarily assumed the post of Chief Commander. He orders the stoppage of further troops to Petrograd. Only transports connected with the military operations will be permitted.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Another Battle of Guns.

London, November 18.

A French communique states:—There is fairly great reciprocal artillery firing north of Chemin des Dames, on the right bank of the Meuse.

A Successful Raid.

London, November 18.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Lancashire and Highlanders successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Monchy le Preux. There were a few prisoners captured. There is reciprocal artillery firing on the battle front. The enemy's fire is principally directed on positions at Paschendaele and Lungemarck, south of Polygon Wood.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Government Control Foreshadowed.

London, November 18.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that representatives of the American and British Governments are conferring with the leading silver producers on proposed contracts under which the Governments will virtually control the silver market for a year at a price somewhat below the prevailing rate of thirty-six cents per ounce. One of the chief results will be to place restrictions on acquisitions where the war has caused a greatly enlarged demand for silver.

Market Deal.

London, November 18.

Silver is held at 11/3d. The market is quiet.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN RESISTANCE.

Germans Report Fruitless Italian Attack.

London, November 18.

A German wireless official message states:—Strong Italian forces fruitlessly attempted to recapture heights north-east of Asiago.

Italians Capture Over 1,000 Prisoners.

London, November 18.

An Italian official message states:—We completely broke up four attacks of extreme violence in the direction of Zomo, to the east of Gallio, and recaptured advanced elements in the direction of Cassera Maletta D'anti, taking a hundred prisoners. Enemy pressure between the Brenas and the Piave is increasing. We, after heroic resistance and brilliant counter-attacks, effected an orderly withdrawal from some of our advanced positions. We completely swept the enemy in the Fagura zone, and repulsed an attack at Zemon, further driving back the enemy to the river loop. We frustrated enemy attempts to cross the river elsewhere. We took on Friday and Saturday, on the right bank of the Piave, 1,263 prisoners.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

How a German Attack was Prevented.

London, November 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We consolidated the ground captured last night northward and north-westward of Paschendaele. There is hostile artillery activity eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

A French communique reports lively artillery activity on the right of the Meuse, and in Upper Alsace. An enemy attack on Altkirch was frustrated.

Reuter's special correspondent on the British front, reviewing the week's operations, telegraphs:—Throughout the week the artillery has been very active when it was evident that the Germans were preparing a serious effort to recover some of the lost positions from which we have now direct observation over all the plains of Belgium. The shelling frequently rose to intense drum-fire bombardments. The crisis came on Tuesday evening when the German infantry was seen massing in formidable numbers for an attack due north of Paschendaele. The attack, however, never developed. In spite of all its preparation it was powerless when our guns shot down on the massing troops. Men in the front lines say they have never seen anything finer or more annihilating than our barrage. Under it the German troops assembling simply melted. Very few of our men, even the advanced posts, had an opportunity to fire a shot. The great German effort failed before it had fairly begun. Then taking advantage of their failure we thrust forward some isolated posts further out into the swamp and wilderness on the left and the net result of the German effort was that with our main line unshaken we had gained a little on our flank. Exhausted or discouraged by his failure the enemy made no further effort to attack. The British last night carried out a neat operation on the slope of the ridge, surprising the Germans while the relief was in progress. There was sharp, confused fighting at some points, but the resistance was not formidable. We are established in the new positions.

CIVILIAN EVACUATION OF VENICE.

London, November 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters furnishes picturesque particulars of the evacuation of Venice by civilians and the removal of priceless belongings. He says that the Knights of Malta brought hospital trains to transport the old and infirm to southern havens. The menaced city is being reverently stripped of its wealth of classic bronzes, marbles, mosaics and ironwork, which have long been the admiration of the civilised world. These treasures are being tenderly removed to the Michel Angelo museum in the baths of Diocletian at Rome. They include the famous gilded bronze horses which surmounted the principal portal of Saint Mark's each one five feet high and weighing over four tons; also the famous equestrian statue of Bartolommeo Colleoni which Buskin described as the most glorious work of sculpture extant.

MORE PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

London, November 17.

An East African official message says:—On Makonde Plains we occupied Mviti on Wednesday and Chiwata on Thursday. We captured 40 Germans and 425 Askaris. Since November 1st we killed or captured 473 Germans and 1,072 Askaris, and seized two naval guns and thirty-three machine guns. The enemy has been driven out of the whole Mahenge area.

COTTON SUPPLIES.

London, November 16.

The Cotton Control Board announces that there are 852,000 bales of cotton in the United Kingdom and on the sea, equivalent to twelve weeks supply, of which 573,000 bales are American, 94,138 East Indian and 137,100 Egyptian and Peruvian. The quantity of American is short and the position is much accentuated by the fact that November shipments will amount to only about ten days' consumption.

DUTCH SOLDIER'S TREACHERY.

The Hague, November 17.

The police have arrested a soldier at an hotel here, where he was selling plans of the Dutch coast defences to a German agent.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 16.

Reuter's report states that the market is quiet. Silver is held at 11/3d. The market is quiet.

EX-GERMAN BANK.

Chinese Liquidation Regulations.

The Office for the Liquidation of the ex-German Asiatic Bank has (says the *Peking Daily News*) submitted a set of regulations to the Ministry of Finance for sanction, which will probably be approved with slight modifications as the regulations have been drafted with the advice of the financial authorities. Mr. Wang Koming, Governor of the Bank of China, is at the head of the Liquidation Office. The following are the salient points of the Draft Regulations submitted by Mr. Wang:—

Procedure of Liquidation.

(1) The liquidation shall be completed within a period of three months, during which time the claims of depositors shall be met and the liabilities of the bank shall be discharged. (2) The debts and liabilities of the bank shall be met by the funds which are in its possession. (3) If the fund of any branch bank is inadequate to meet its liabilities, a partial payment shall be made.

The Bank Deposits.

(1) The Head Office of Liquidation shall publish a notice of liquidation in newspapers for the information of the subjects of the Allied Powers and the Chinese who have deposited their money in the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, requesting them to register their names and the amounts of their respective deposits either in the head or branch Office of Liquidation within the period of one month after the issue of the notice. The dates shall be fixed for them to claim payment. (2) The head and branch Liquidation Offices shall pay the depositors within two months after the above registration. (3) The interest on all deposits shall be reckoned up to the 14th August. (4) In case any deposit has not been entered in the books of the Bank, it shall be paid when the depositor is able to produce evidence. (5) If the depositor should come to register after the expiration of the period fixed for registration, his deposit will only be paid after the claims have been met of those who registered in the stipulated period.

Public Debtors.

(1) The Head Office of Liquidation shall publish an advertisement in the newspapers instructing debtors to discharge their obligations within the period of one month, failing which the branch Liquidation Office shall send a report to the Head Office, which shall dispose of their security.

Valuables for Safe Keeping.

(1) In case any foreigner or Chinese desirous of reclaiming valuables which have been deposited in the German Bank for safe-keeping, he should request the branch Liquidation Office and the local Foreign Commissioner to report same to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for decision. (2) These articles will be returned to their original owners, provided that they are not dangerous explosives or contraband of war.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—graph.
—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—graph.
—9.15 p.m.

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German Chemical Discoveries.
The *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* recently published a review of German activities in technical matters in the field of war economics, in which it is stated that systematic investigations into the properties of pit coal have been carried on by the "Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Kohlenforschung," and have yielded important industrial results. This treatment of coal with liquid sulphurous acid at ordinary temperatures has produced viscous golden-yellow mineral oils, the amount produced being 5 kilograms per metric ton. A process has also been discovered by which through heating asphaltene, under pressure, in the presence of aluminium chloride, an oil is produced which can be used for illuminating purposes in the same manner as petroleum. The utilisation of lignite has been greatly extended. In the first place it is being used extensively as a fuel in the industrial establishments which have recently sprung up in the Central German lignite fields, especially in the neighbourhood of Bitterfeld and Halberstadt, where the brown coal pits are situated. A process has been discovered by which nearly twice the usual amount of electricity can be obtained from lignite, and the gas is being more extensively used for heating and lighting purposes.

GENERAL NEWS.

Appointment.
Mr. P. Kelly, of the Chinese Post Office, Shanghai, and formerly a very popular member of the S. M. Police, has been appointed Inspector of Police at Kulsang, Amoy.

Mohammedans in China.
The Ministry of Communications has issued orders to all Chinese telegraph and post offices through the Tachun and Shenchang of the Provinces to the effect that according to the despatch of the Foreign Office, Mohammedans at Hankow and other places have sent printed matters and letters to Mohammedans in Heikiang and Kansu also those Mohammedan forces in the south-west evidently for stirring them up for unlawful conduct against the Government and that they should be stopped at once. The despatch is not quite clear as to whether it indicates Mohammedans or Turks in China, but there is no doubt Mohammedans in the south-west of China are getting uneasy through enemy intrigues. H. & S. Bank's Hankow Premises.

The site of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's new buildings was the scene of an interesting little ceremony on Sunday-morning the 4th inst. before Churcho time, says the Central China Post, of the 5th inst. This site is now cleared and the great stones to be used in the new building have shaped so, with all ready to put in the foundations, it was arranged that Mrs. Henry Gardner should turn the first sod. Bad weather delayed for several days but yesterday was one of Hankow's sunniest and best so the function duly came off in the presence of the Consul-General, the Bank Staff and a number of friends. The ground was pounded so hard and an English spade in the hands of a lady, refused to make an impression on it but when Mrs. Gardner, not to be defeated, smote it with a native mattock the sod was well and truly turned as the Consul General declared. He called for three cheers for Mrs. Gardner, which were heartily given, and Mr. Fraser wished all prosperity to the Bank in its new building when completed. This will be in about two years time for it is a big scheme, the whole when finished being estimated to cost six lakhs of taels.

The Martyrdom of Belgium.
An address to Cardinal Mercier and the Bishops of Belgium from the Episcopate of Portugal is published in the Tablet. Moved by lively emotion, say the signatories, we have watched the admirable spectacle presented by your country, which, renewing before the world the noble example of Poland, ever faithful to its belief and devoted to the cause of legitimate liberty, did not hesitate to take up arms in defence of her neutrality and her rights. If Belgium had already won the right to universal respect and esteem by her pacific and laborious character, which is quite foreign to all spirit of conquest, and by the conduct of her public affairs, she has today compelled the admiration and gratitude of all who put the great principle of justice and the sublime sentiment of patriotism above all merely material interests. We are moved with the most sincere pity when we think of the ruin that lies thick upon the face of your country, and when we recall that "all the accumulated riches of intellect, industry, and art, the fruit of centuries of work, are brought to naught," and especially when we think of the loss of the mass of thousands of precious lives of your brave soldiers and the rivged ranks of your imable clergy, who have added many names to this latest martyrology. We pay our homage your burning pastoral zeal, to your unshakable fortitude, and a hearty good-will we make our words of protest on have been uttered in every stry in condemnation of the man treatment that is being meted out the civil population. Contrary as it is to the laws of nations, to international law, and the moral law, contrary to the most cherished laws of the Church and all he has won by her long and effort, such violence cannot meet with direct and reprobation from us.

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Our Fighting Men.

To the special Endurance number of the Teacher's World Mr. Lloyd George contributes the following striking pronouncement:

"There is no greater example of endurance than that of our men in the trenches or of our sailors on the seas. Our brave soldiers cheerfully endure every hardship of war in the most comfortable surroundings in the trenches. Our intrepid sailors never hesitate to go on voyages, whatever dangers may be lurking in the unseen deep from mine or submarine."

"It is not the people who endure the greatest hardships and the greatest trials who grumble. Face to face with the most grim realities of life and death, they forget minor inconveniences and small restraints, and those of us at home show a small appreciation of that splendid spirit of endurance if we give way to grumblings and complaints over the smaller things."

"If it is not our lot to be called on cheerfully to make the supreme sacrifice in the field or on sea, it is more than ever incumbent on us to be cheerful amid the small restrictions, necessarily imposed upon us by the circumstances of the war, but trivial and insignificant in comparison with what is endured by those who are fighting."

"Every page of our history is rich with the sacrifice our forefathers made to win for us the freedom we now enjoy. Let us, on our part, show ourselves worthy of their great example, and determined to pass on to our children and our children's children this splendid heritage of freedom, enriched and enabled by our efforts and endurance."

This Endurance number of the Teacher's World outlines a plan for a million boys and girls to write letters to soldiers and sailors during the present week.

The Graves of the Fallen.
Twenty women gardeners recently sailed for France to tend the graves of British soldiers behind the lines. Other contingents will follow to take up this novel duty.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Chiutuhing Shop-Kong Phat
Yuen, from Cholon.
Hlangkes, Bonham Strand
West from Manila.
Lowpeacock, from Saigon.
Marques Emilio, from Shanghai.
Oysin, 430 Connaught Road
West from Penang.
Tahing, from Hankow.
Takamuranaburo Toyo Maru,
Keelung.
Tranchung, from Saigon.
Yung, 16 Station, from
Ithaca.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph
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Shohingthoon, Great Eastern
Hotel, from Amoy.
Shinyick, from Kobe.
Macaulay H.K. Hotel, from
Shanghai.
Sengmoh Winglok Street, from
Amoy.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1917.

Nagasaki Resident's Death.

A Nagasaki contemporary reports the death of Mr. John Massey, one of the oldest foreign residents of Nagasaki and one of the very few foreigners who have lived in Japan for more than half a century. He had been sailing for several years past, being almost blind and suffering from internal complaints. Death took place on the 1st inst. Mr. Massey was a native of Bridge of Don, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and came to Nagasaki in 1864, on the barque Steamer, to join the firm of Messrs. Glover and Co., the head of which, the late Mr. T. B. Glover, was also a native of Bridge of Don. He remained with the firm several years and then entered the hotel business, in which he gained sufficient to enable him to retire.

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Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
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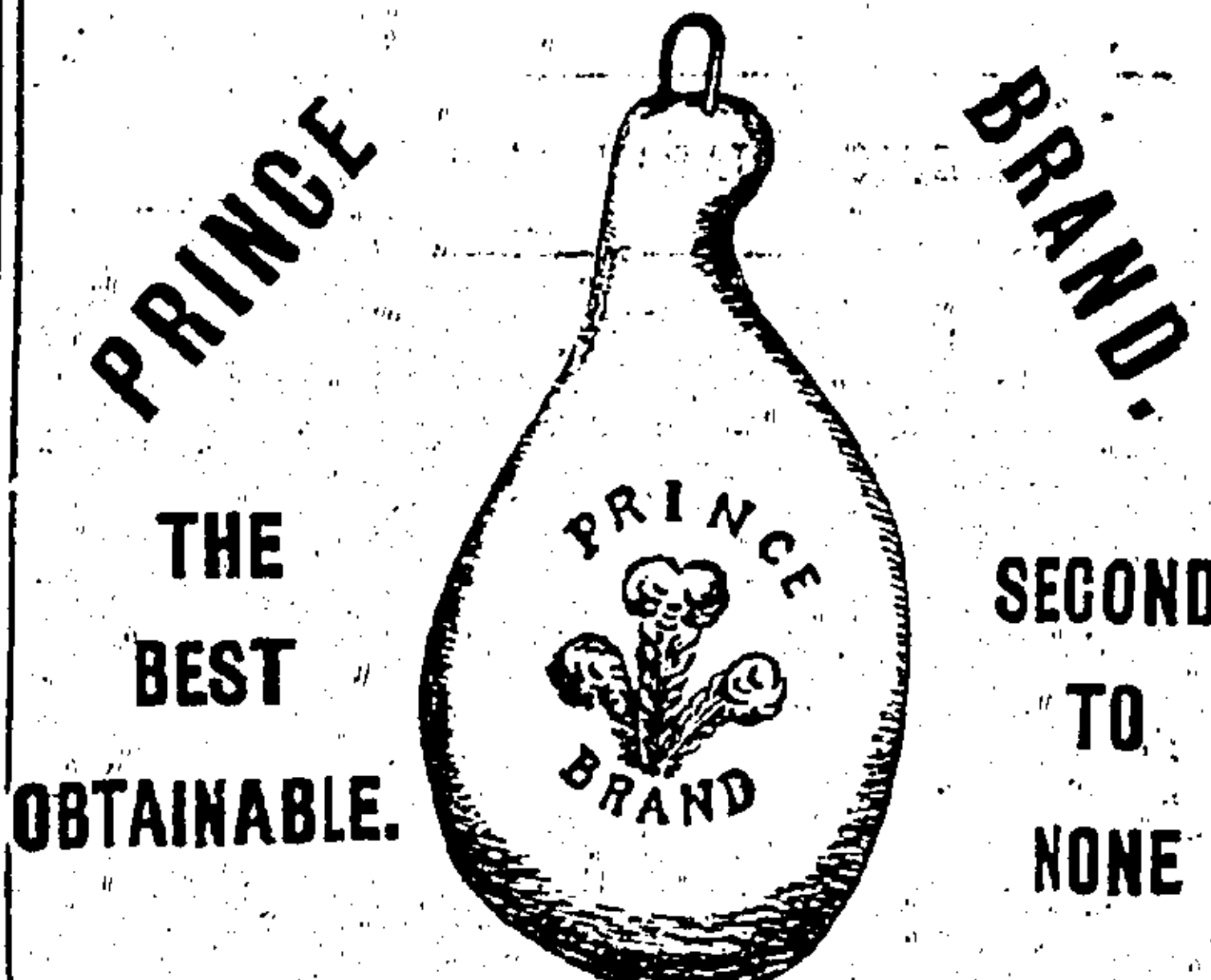
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

AMERICA, JAPAN AND CHINA.

While it is quite reasonable that China should have something to say concerning the agreement which has been reached between the United States and Japan as to their respective policies in the Orient, the more that is revealed regarding the nature of the understanding, the less cause one sees for the display of any serious anxiety by the Chinese. China, we are told, has protested against the conclusion of any agreement affecting herself by outside Powers "without reference to the Chinese people." That, in broad principle, is a sound attitude, but, since the understanding now reached between America and Japan is all to China's advantage, we cannot altogether see why the Peking Government should go out of its way to lodge a serious protest against its conclusion. If the agreement had in any way placed the integrity of China in jeopardy, there would have been good and adequate reasons why objection should be taken to it by the Chinese, but, inasmuch as it is of a directly opposite character, we should have thought that the Peking Government would have welcomed it rather than otherwise.

The communication issued by the United States Consul in Hongkong, which we published in our issue on Saturday, sheds further light on the nature of the agreement and, incidentally, it serves to confirm our original opinion that China has everything to gain and nothing to lose by it. It shows that the opportunity provided by the visit of the Japanese Mission to America was utilized for a free and friendly discussion of the interests of the two nations in the Orient, and, an understanding having been reached to the mutual satisfaction of both, it was considered politic to disclose the main features of that agreement "in order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time been circulated." It is common knowledge now that for some years past circumstances existed which were gradually leading to the estrangement of America and Japan, and, since the war, Germany, with her characteristic propensity for intrigue, has been moving heaven and earth to fan the smoldering embers into flame. That much was revealed some time back by the exposure of the German plots towards that end in Mexico, and now we have the American Minister to China openly saying that the Japanese Missionaries who visited the United States "have cleared the diplomatic atmosphere of the suspicions which had been so carefully spread by German propaganda." All the way through the correspondence constituting the new understanding there runs one note, and that is that Japan has definitely pledged herself not to follow a policy of aggression in China, not to in any way infringe the independence or territorial integrity of that country, and not to desert the policy of the "Open Door," or, to give the term its real meaning, equal opportunity for every nation in commercial and industrial dealings. More than that, Japan declares that she is opposed to the acquisition "by any Government" of special rights or privileges. In this statement of policy America fully concurs.

From whatever standpoint the agreement is viewed, it would appear to be to the mutual benefit of China and of all the nations having intercourse with her. For years past, suspicions have existed in many quarters that Japan has had designs on the sovereignty of China. If any good grounds existed for the holding of such a belief, they are now removed by the very definite character of Japan's pledges. It is true that the understanding is not the full authority of a solemn Treaty, but it stands as a clear and unambiguous statement of policy. If it had had no other effect than securing this understanding, the rise of the Japanese Mission to America would have been of the utmost international value, and it is to the credit of both nations that they have been able to agree on such broad and general lines. America has ever been the friend of China, and that fact alone ought to remove any cause for apprehension on the latter's part concerning the understanding now reached. For we know that America's policy is to preserve harmony in the Orient and to lend all her weight to any movement making for international peace and goodwill.

France's New Ministry.

It is interesting to note the effect the war is having on various political combinations, for there is not one of the belligerent nations which to-day retains the same Ministry with which it exercised power when hostilities first broke out. The latest change is in France, where, for the sixth time since war began, a new Cabinet has been formed. The first Ministry, headed by M. Viviani, came into office because the war executive needed more power. The second, headed by M. Briand, was the result of the demand for a Coalition Government. The third, also headed by M. Briand, was due to a desire to place the conduct of the war in the hands of a smaller group of administrators. The fourth, headed by M. Ribot, was established because its predecessor had not been sufficiently frank with Parliament concerning its war policy, while the Cabinet just overthrown, headed by M. Poincaré, was the direct outcome of the Socialist cry for larger influence. The last-named Premier has gone out of office on a purely domestic disagreement not affecting the country's foreign policy, and his disappearance is somewhat to be regretted, as he is a man of great intellectual distinction and high character. M. Clemenceau is, however, a familiar figure in French politics, and, as an advocate of a vigorous prosecution of the war, it is to be hoped that he will be able to carry on the government of the country without serious impediment, though it is known that he has enemies in high quarters. Changes are inevitable in a great war like the present, but it is something to feel that, with all the reconstruction that is constantly occurring, the principal nations constituting the Entente are as one in the steadfast purpose of continuing the struggle till victory is attained.

Russian Affairs.

Out of the confusion of contradictory statements regarding the condition of affairs in Russia the facts now appear to be emerging. On Saturday Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd was able to telegraph how matters there stood after the exciting events of the past week. The most serious encounters between the followers of Kerensky and Lenin appear to have taken place in the vicinity of the Russian capital and that they were for some time vigorous and evenly contested. It is clear from the fact that Terstke Solo changed hands twice, as was previously reported, that Kerensky was supported by the Cossacks, but it now appears that they were present only in small numbers. The rejoicing that was universally felt at the end of last week by the announcement that Kerensky had been successful in re-establishing himself in Petrograd must now give place to the statement that Russia's courageous young statesman is once more a fugitive from the Russian capital, and that his hopes of an early return are more remote than ever.

A Socialistic State.

The Marxists are in power, and seem to be having matters very much their own way. This means that the attempt is about to be made to introduce a pure Socialistic regime into Russia. It is also stated that the different peoples in Russia (and they are many) will have the right to set up independent States and act separately. This recognition of a principle which is one of the most important in the eyes of the Allies is the one bright feature in a situation which most people will conclude is, otherwise, very unpropitious. On general grounds, however, no questionably the successful setting up of a purely Socialistic state in Russia or anywhere else is to be feared to be seriously entertained, still less to be successful, must be a world-wide movement, and, apart from that, its successful operation would necessitate a change not only of economic and political systems, but, likewise, a change in human nature, which even revolutions cannot bring about. If the Marxists are able to bring a settled condition of affairs into Russia they will be doing something that will earn them the gratitude of all, for Russia has been in a deplorable situation for far too long.

DAY BY DAY.

TRUTH IS MORE OF A STRANGER THAN FICTION.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of Lord Kitchener's arrival in Athens, where he had an audience of King Constantine.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.5/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Helena May Institute. The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock will be conducted by the Rev. H. E. Anderson. The meeting is open to all women.

C. E. M. S.

The next meeting of the Church of England Men's Society will be held in St. Paul's College, to-morrow evening, commencing at 9 p.m. when a paper will be read and discussed on "The position of Women in the Church."

Small Fire.

On Saturday morning, a fire broke out at a matchbox at Ma Sha He, near Sai Wan Ho, which was occupied as a family house. The fire spread to some more sheds, but the Fire Brigade was able to confine the flames to a small radius. The origin of the fire is unknown and the damage is not great. There is no insurance.

Revolver Possession. A Chinese, who has been for the past eight years resident in America, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with the unlawful possession of a Colt revolver. The man stated that he did not know that he was not allowed to bring a revolver into the Colony, and his Worship imposed a nominal fine of \$20.

A Defendant's Allegation. A Chinese was charged on remand, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of an ignot of copper from Tai Koo Dockyard. When a statement he made at the Police Station was read out to him, he said that he was struck and compelled to say what he did. His Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

Ship Theft. As a coolie was leaving Holt's wharf yesterday, he was found to be carrying a large iron shackle, which was later discovered to have been stolen from a ship alongside. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, Mr. Hunter, second officer of the ship, identified the shackle, and the defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Ammunition Possession. A man and woman were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with the possession of 950 rounds of Mannlicher ammunition. The man pleaded guilty and the woman denied the offence. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to defend and said that the whole of the ammunition belonged to the man. The facts were told by Inspector O'Sullivan, who said that Sergeant Bond was with some constables searching 90, Ka Shing Street for opium when 300 rounds were found in a basket which the woman said was hers. Later the man came in carrying 600 more rounds, nearly all of which were concealed in his girdle. The woman was discharged and the man was fined \$500, or three months' hard labour.

A Parcel of Ham. One of the boys employed at Moore's Wiseman's Cafe was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of cooked ham, valued at \$3. He pleaded not guilty and was represented by Mr. E. Davidson. It was stated that the defendant was seen by an Indian watchman leaving the lane by the side of the premises with a parcel under his arm. When asked to stop, the man ran away, but was caught near the Hong Kong Hotel. When charged, he said that he bought it from a confectioner's shop, but this was found to be untrue. Mr. Goodall, the manager of the Cafe, said that he could not definitely identify the ham. The defendant had been employed for two and a half years. The case was adjourned, bail being granted in \$30.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

The Camp Arrangements.

Orders for Infantry Battalion, issued by Major H. A. Morgan, are republished for information of all concerned.—There will be a Camp for the Infantry Battalion (including Machine Gun Company, Mounted Section, Signaling Section and Stretcher Bearer Section) of the Hongkong Defence Corps at Lowa from 22nd November 1917 to 23rd December 1917, during which time, in accordance with the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, First appendix, paras. 7 and 11, every member is expected to put in not less than 8 or 4 days (as the case may be) attendance. Staff and Departments will render any assistance required; any expense to be charged to local Government.

The following arrangements have been made to enable men to put in the requisite training at Camp:—

Camp of Exercise, 1917, November 22 to December 23. The Camp will be at Lowa in the New Territories.

Members of the Corps can attend eight days in Camp by attending as follows:—

Two Days. Saturday, November 24.—Special Star Ferries leave 1.40 p.m. and 5.50 p.m. (Kowloon members to be at Railway Station 1.15 p.m. Special Train leaves Kowloon 2.15 p.m.)

Sunday, November 25.—Train leaves Lowa at 6.00 p.m. for Kowloon.

Two Days. Friday, December 7.—Special Star Ferries leave 5.50 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Kowloon members to be at Railway Station 5.15 p.m. Special Train leaves at 6.25 p.m.)

Sunday, December 9.—Train leaves Lowa at 6 p.m.

Two Days. Friday, December 14.—Same as Friday, December 7.

Sunday, December 16.—Train leaves Lowa at 6 p.m.

Two Days. Saturday, December 22.—Same as Saturday November 24.

Sunday, December 23.—Train leaves Lowa at 6 p.m.

Personal baggage of Hongkong residents to be at Defence Corps Headquarters by 10 a.m. on the 24th November and 22nd December and by 2 p.m. on the 7th and 14th December.

Personal baggage of Kowloon residents to be at Kowloon Station and handed over to a representative of the Corps by 11 a.m. on 24th November and 22nd December and by 3 p.m. on the 7th and 14th December. The baggage will then be taken straight to Camp, where members can obtain it.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Superintendents. The administrative duties of the Police Reserve Force will, until further orders, be carried out in the following way:—

(1) Assistant Superintendent Franks will deal with all reports, report sheets and disciplinary matters in general. He will attend Headquarters Office from 4.50 p.m. daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

(2) Assistant Superintendent Hough will deal with all correspondence applications, etc. (excepting reports) under Departmental Order No. 73. He will attend Headquarters Office from 2.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. daily (except Sundays).

The Duty Superintendent and both Assistant Superintendents will be available for interviews under Departmental Order 108.

"Heather Day"—November 30. Heather may be worn with uniform on November 30.

CANTON UNEST.

New Serious Happenings Were Averted.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of the 18th instant as follows:—

It is possible that very serious events would have occurred on the night of the 15th instant, when the Tachun left, but for the timely and intelligent action of naval and military commanders.

It appears that Mok Wing-sun, the Acting Tachun, soon after the departure of Tachun Chan, received what purported to be an official letter from the Police Headquarters, appearing to be signed by Ngai Pong-ling. It stated that the Commandant had demanded not only that Tachun Chan should leave Canton but that he (Mok Wing-sun) and others must leave also, and that if order were not complied with at once, military force would be used. On receiving this letter, Mok ordered his forces to prepare for action and immediately called the commanders of his troops into the yamen, where he showed them the letter. One or two of the commanders suggested that in view of the fact that Ngai was in mourning for his father, who had just died, it was unlikely that he would take such a step and urged that the letter be taken to him for an explanation. When the letter was placed before him, Ngai absolutely denied that it was signed by him, and he hoped that Mok would take like precautions when receiving other communications. As the police and soldiers were all fully armed, it was decided to call all the commanders to a meeting, and thus it was that no military orders were issued that night.

On the same night, the Commander of the cruiser Wing Cheong, which is anchored off the Generalissimo's Headquarters, was ordered by Dr. Sun to fire on the garrisons on the ground that they had betrayed them, but the Commander strongly refused to do so, saying he must wait for the order of Admiral Cheng. A dispute was eventually avoided through the good offices of Commander Li Fook-lum.

During the night, the inhabitants, seeing the police and soldiers fully armed, became alarmed, and large numbers went to the Band and secured boats in readiness to leave in case of emergency. It was thought that if a single gun had been fired that night, there would have been terrible fighting.

During the afternoon of the 15th instant, the so-called citizen soldiers made several attacks on the south gate of Heungshan City, but they were repulsed by machine-guns. At present Commander Yuan Tai's troops are stationed on the hills surrounding the city. All the shops in the city are closed, but there is ample food for all. Yesterday, Commander Yuan attacked the citizen soldiers on Ma On Hill and captured the position. Yuan's troops burned one of the villages from which the citizen soldiers were recruited.

The Wai Hoi, a steamboat running between Mo-so and Kong-moon, has been seized by the citizen soldiers and more than a dozen passengers captured.

A number of gentry from Heungshan recently came to Canton and held a meeting among Heungshan residents here. They passed a resolution asking the Civil Governor to transfer Commander Yuan to another place, because so long as he remained there would be no peace. At the same time, they demanded that Dr. Sun disband the citizen soldiers.

News received from Canton this afternoon states that Tachun Chan, on hearing of the latest developments, immediately returned and will probably resume office at once.

Admiral Rodgers Dead. Washington, November 18.—Admiral Rodgers died today at his residence at 843 Ames, Long Island, at the age of 75 years.

Admiral Rodgers was born October 3, 1842 and entered the service September 25, 1857. He retired October 3, 1904, after 33 years service of which 21 years was spent on the seas.

10-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"The Kingdom of Heaven" is the name by which Landy—an island in the Bristol Channel—has been known since it was purchased by a gentleman of that name in the year 1836. Father and son were in succession the autocrats of Landy until a few years ago, when the son died. Landy has now been purchased by Mr. A. L. Christie, a brother-in-law of the Earl of Portsmouth. Measuring 2½ miles by one mile, the island attains an altitude of 525 feet, and its population, which does not exceed 200, are fortunate in this: they have no taxes to pay, they have no poor because all the inhabitants have work found for them, and there are no police because, presumably, there are no lawbreakers. We are also told that the inhabitants are not troubled about the Liquor or Game Laws or the Education Act.

The antiquities of Landy include a number of historic kists, remains of round towers and a chapel, and the ruined castle of the Mariscos of the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries. About the twelfth century Landy was the stronghold of pirates, sea-rovers, privateers, and smugglers. It is mentioned in King Lear's "Westward Ho!" as the death place of "Judas" Strobilley, and was garrisoned until 1647 for Charles I. The island has twice been in the hands of foreigners—once when captured by a band of Turkish pirates, who threatened to burn the town of Llanwrnog, and again in the time of William III. by French privateers, who are said to have gained possession by landing a coffin filled with arms and ammunition on pretence that it contained the body of their captain, whom they were anxious to bury in consecrated ground. It was feared that Landy might have passed into the hands of one who cared little for its strange history and interesting traditions.

M. Poincaré, who has just resigned, has shot to the front in French politics with extraordinary rapidity. But that is only in keeping with the remarkable precocity that has marked the whole of his career. At 23 he was a professor at the University of Lille, at 28 a lecturer at the Sorbonne and at 35 a member of the Academy of Sciences and a Professor of the Ecole Polytechnique.

Long before the war he had made himself one of the first authorities in France on aviation, having flown with Wilbur Wright in the earliest days of the development of the art. He was singularly well qualified for his appointment to the Ministry of Public Instruction, instituted as a result of a report of his own in 1915. The reputation created there has been greatly enhanced at the Ministry of War. Three years of war have carried the Sorbonne Professor to the very forefront of the political life of France.

The only park in Lond where one may now find peace (says a correspondent to a Hi paper) is the Green Park. E Park is too vast, and the value of khaki in it is doing. In Kensington Park the fairest of them all, a sense of fashionable and reigns. In St. James's Park its fine trees, much older than those in the Green and its valuable and ad collection of war starlings used to congress evening and chatter to the speech was almost drowned in the muffled roar of the feeding on the worms in. What it is like now one say, but even before it had begun to be better thoroughfare—a short servants of all grades, of departments to the constant stream of like, ambitious faces made the idle feel of Here and there a usually in a poorly

much, the scene, and still more, a scene with a great crowd, round the first—

he would say, "or rail, or even on his ing on drums from had he'd his penit hadle way, and the main note.

CHINA'S TROUBLES.

Sir John Jordan May Mediate.

By a Mandate issued last evening, says the *Peking Daily News* of the 9th inst., General Luk Wing-tung, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, was appointed Ningwei Chiangchen, and virtually dismissed from office. By another Mandate, General Lung Chai-kwong, aboriginal multi-millionaire, was appointed his successor. The southern situation, which has been characterized by indifference for some time, is thus forced to a head.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to Peking, according to the Japanese News Agency, is ready to offer his good offices to mediate between the North and the South. He is now preparing a plan whereby both sides can be satisfied. The same news agency states that the British Consul-General at Canton, Mr. Jamieson, is coming to Peking upon order of the British Minister. Soon after his arrival in the Capital, proposals will be made to the Government and the leaders in the south-western provinces for a peaceful settlement of their differences.

It is learned that the Government is now communicating all of its important decisions concerning the south-western situation to General Luk Wing-tung through the former President of the Republic, General Li Yuan-hung. Several days ago the rupture of the relations between the authorities and the dismissed Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi occurred, and since that time no telegram direct from General Luk has been received in Peking.

The Mandate giving General Luk an Irish promotion was sealed on Wednesday afternoon by the President. On account of the receipt of an important telegram from General Li Yuan-hung, its publication was postponed till last evening. The nature of General Li Yuan-hung's telegram is being kept a secret. It is believed that it advises the Government to be slow in taking drastic action against General Luk Wing-tung, who wields some influence in that part of the country although he is not a powerful military leader as is believed by many officials.

The dismissed Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi will do one of three things. He will either come to Peking in compliance with the order of the Government, he will revolt against Peking or he will retire into private life. Many people believe that General Luk will retire into private life in view of the fact that he does not have much military influence in Kwangtung and Kwangsi and Kweichow.

CHINESE POSTAL SERVICE.

Recommendation for Decorations.

The Prime Minister (says the *Peking Daily News*) has submitted a memorial to the President requesting that decorations be given to the officers of the Chinese Postal Service, who have rendered valuable services to improve postal affairs. It says "The Chinese Postal Service has been inaugurated for a period of more than twenty years, but last year great improvement in all its branches had been made. There are now more than 9,000 post offices all over the country, and the annual income has amounted to \$7,000,000 which affords a large surplus. Therefore, the Ministry of Communications has recommended many foreign and Chinese postal officers for decorations, etc."

Mr. Garfield's Contracts. Washington, Nov. 18. — Southern coal miners have refused to accept contracts drawn up by Mr. Garfield, the Coal Administrator, in which a penalty is provided for strikes.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

Encouragement by Chinese Officials.

American merchants have experienced a scarcity of tobacco leaf at Suifu and neighbourhood to which places they have been accustomed to go for purchasing the products during the last two years, says the *Peking Daily News*. "The import of tobacco leaf to the United States of America from South Africa has been stopped on account of the war. Desirous of meeting the resultant demand of American merchants, the Ministry of Communications has issued an order urging the station masters along the Peking-Suifu Line to encourage tobacco cultivation.

Minister Tsao Jui-ling has also approached the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce with the request that the latter should see to it that farmers in that locality cultivate tobacco as well as cotton plants diligently. He believes that when these two plants are extensively cultivated, the income of the Peking-Suifu Railway will correspondingly increase. That is why he has been sparing no efforts to encourage tobacco and cotton plantations in that part of the country, Minister Tsao explains.

In an official dispatch to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce explaining the importance of the matter, Mr. Tsao Jui-ling states:— "Suifu is suitable for the production of tobacco leaf. Formerly foreign countries purchased it for the manufacture of cigarettes from Africa, but since the outbreak of the European War, they have experienced the inconvenience of transportation. For the past two years the Americans have come to Suifu to purchase it. If the natives do not raise tobacco leaf, later on they will not be able to meet the demand."

"Another plant suitable for the soil of Suifu is the cotton plant. In America people have become rich by the cultivation of cotton. Although cotton has been raised in Shantung and Shanai, there are still many places in those two provinces suitable for cotton planting. This Ministry has instructed the Station Masters of the Suifu Railway to persuade the natives to cultivate the above mentioned plants, but it will have better effect if the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce take the trouble of urging the farmers to do the same."

JAPAN'S GOLD STANDARD.

Anniversary of its Adoption Celebrated.

Tokyo, November 2.—The anniversary of the adoption of the gold standard by Japan was celebrated on Thursday at the Bankers' Club by prominent bankers, Cabinet Ministers and other prominent people in business circles. Marquis Matsukata, as the chief promoter of the gold standard, was the principal guest. All speeches were eulogistic of the bold and wise policy of Japan in adopting the new standard currency notwithstanding difficulties, which were thought by many to be insurmountable and too risky. Among the principal things facilitating the success of the new system, Baron Sakatani pointed out the receipt of the Boxer Indemnity from China, which was made to be paid in gold. He further stated that Japan suffered a loss of only seven per cent. by replacing the silver standard with the gold.

The Minister of Finance emphasized the great increase of the amount of gold in Japan since the outbreak of war. The gold reserve of the Bank of Japan, which was 120,000,000 yen, had increased to 337,000,000 yen. All speakers agreed on the necessity of clinging to the best advantage the new situation by carefully guarding against tendencies to be carried away by over-optimism. Reuter.

MURDER CHARGE.

Defending Solicitor's "Entire Ignorance."

The case in which the sheriff of the Po On Insurance Company, of Wing Lok Street, is charged with the murder of the accountant of the Company and also with robbing the deceased of \$5,000 in bank notes, was again before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning.

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared to defend, and, when asked by his Worship as to what was his position, he replied:—"Entire ignorance at present your Worship."

Chief Detective Inspector Morrison said that further arrests were expected. The case was further adjourned for a week.

NEW BARRISTER.

Mr. Yung Sung Ziar Admitted.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) the Attorney General moved for the admission of Mr. Yung Sung Ziar to practice as a barrister in the Court of Hongkong.

The Attorney General said that he had pleasure in moving the enrolment and admission of Mr. Yung Sung Ziar to practice as a barrister in the local Courts. Mr. Ziar was educated at Otero College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar on June 24, 1914, at the Inner Temple. For the past two years he had practised at Shanghai as a barrister in connection with Messrs. Platt, McLeod and Wilson, and as he was staying in the Colony for some time he was anxious to be admitted as a barrister. Mr. Yung Sung Ziar had deposited his certificate with the Registrar and had also filed an affidavit of identity.

His Lordship said that there was reciprocity existing between the courts of Shanghai and Hongkong, barristers practising in the former City being formally admitted here and vice versa which he thought a very excellent arrangement. He had much pleasure in admitting him to the courts of Hongkong.

LOSING NERVOUS ENERGY.

Everybody has some store of nervous energy. When work or worry without sufficient rest exhausts this store, a condition results that medical men call neurasthenia.

It is commonly met with in those who have had keen anxieties, also those who have cared for sick relatives, and business men who worry over their affairs and neglect to take proper rest. Women who work beyond their strength, anyone who has too much excitement and too little rest may show the symptoms. The signs are clear. Your complexion becomes pale, you imagine unpleasant things, your brain insists on working when you want to go to sleep. Sometimes you are melancholy. Things that need to please you no longer do so. Constipation is usually present. You worry about yourself and your work and cannot forget your anxieties. No doctor can cure neurasthenia; you have to do it yourself. First, worry less and do not overtax your strength; then, begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for they supply new blood to feed your worn out nerves and so steadily build up your health. Obtainable from chemists everywhere, also a bottle for \$1.50, or for \$3, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Elizabeth Road, Shanghai.

DEFEND YOURSELF

against the ill of Constipation by the occasional use of PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-mannered laxatives which ensure daily regularity, cure biliousness, to rid liver, sick headaches, foul-smelling breath. Of all chemists, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Elizabeth Road, Shanghai, 60 cents the price, post free.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

):0:—

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

JUST TO HAND
A SUPPLY OF
CHRISTMAS CARDSIN SIMPLE STYLES
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
3, Wyndham Street. Tel. 440.

STOLEN TRAMWAY TICKETS.

P. W. D. Employees Sent to Gaol.

A Chinese employed at the Public Works Department was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a book of tramway tickets, valued at \$5.

Evidence was given by Mr. Henry T. Jackman, Executive Engineer at the P.W.D., who stated that the tickets were in his drawer, but that he missed them two or three days ago. They were issued to the employees, as required, and no one had a right to take them.

A fitter, living at Wong Nei Cheong village, where the defendant also lives, said he lent the defendant 80 cents and in exchange received twenty of the tickets, and was using one when he was asked where he got them from.

The defendant stated that he found them in a waste paper basket in the office.

Mr. Jackman gave the man a good character, saying he had been employed for over two years. Sentence of 21 days' hard labour was passed.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

The following fast and powerful LAUNCHES at moderate rates:—

Length 75 Feet.
Beam 15 "
Depth 8 "
Speed 31 Knots.
Length 80 Feet.
(new) Beam 14 ft. 8 in.
Depth 8 ft. 3 in.
Speed 10½ Knots.

For price and full particulars please apply to:—MR. CHENG PING, Man Cheung Fung in Wong Nei Cheong Road.

LOST.

LOST—Will the gentleman who took light Tweed Overcoat by mistake from the Theatre Royal on Saturday and left a similar one in its place please communicate with Box 1341 so that an exchange may be effected.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"EGREMONT CASTLE,"

From NEW YORK.

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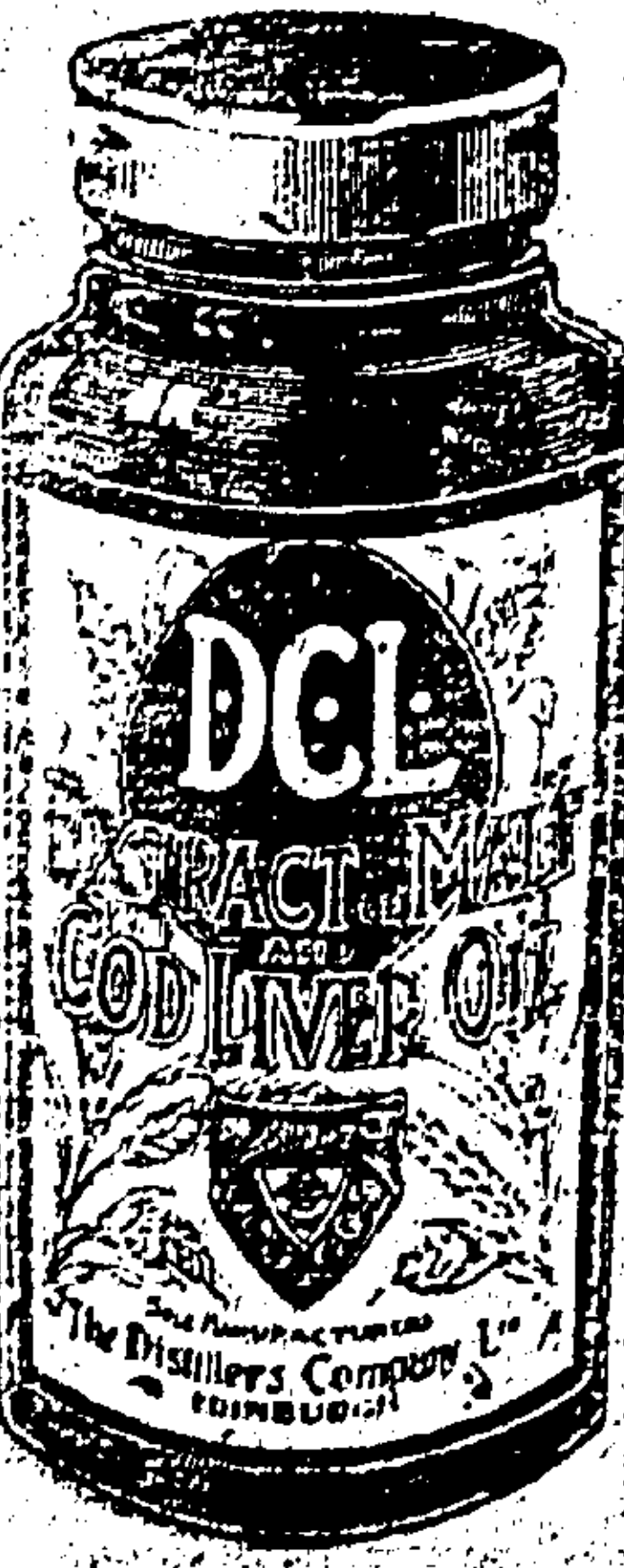
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Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Cabin.

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Regular Service Between SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura T. 15,130 (SATUR. 8th Dec. at noon)

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 21,000 (THURS. 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.)

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura T. 16,000 (MON. 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.)

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000 (FRI. 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.)

NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama Tanga Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 (MON. 19th Nov. at 11 a.m.)

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto T. 8,000 (SATURDAY. 1st Dec.)

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PERSIA MARU 19,000 7th Dec.

KOREA MARU 19,000 19th Dec.

SIREIA MARU 19,000 31st Dec.

TERVO MARU 25,000 11th Jan.

NIPPON MARU 11,000 23rd Jan.

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THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

ANYO MARU 15,500 15th Nov.

KIYO MARU 17,500 17th Nov.

SEIYO MARU 14,000 14th Nov.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

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The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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JANUARY 26, 1918.

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Agents.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

AMOY & SHANGHAI Su yang 20th Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI Su yang 22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN Su yang 27th Nov. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong November 19, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about Will leave on or about For

Tijmanoeck Amoy 20th Nov. 25th Nov. Shanghai

Tijpanas Moji 24th Nov. 26th Nov. Kobe

Tijlilong 6th Dec. 8th Dec. Kobe

Tijbodas 3rd Dec. 9th Dec. Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan A. E. Hodgkins TUES. 20th Nov. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

HAIPHONG Taksang Wed. 21st Nov. at 7 a.m.

SANDAKAN Mausang Wed. 21st Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI via Fochow Wosang Fri. 23rd Nov. at d'light.

MANILA Yuensang Sat. 24th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA Loongsang Fri. 30th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, continuing calling at Amoy. Steamers in this line have limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Southern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with steamers with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other wharves in Indochina.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

French Charters Permitted.

The Government (says the

Japan Chronicle of Oct. 27) has

at last permitted the charter to

the French authorities at

Madagascar of the Yoshida-

maru II. of the Yamashita Kisen

Kaisha. As mentioned previously

it was generally feared in ship-

ping circles that it would be very

difficult for the steamer to secure

the Government's permission

notwithstanding the fact that she

was intended indubitably for war

purposes. As a matter of fact,

the authorities of the Depart-

ment of Communications intimat-

ed to the Yamashita Kisen

Kaisha that the charter of the

Yoshida-maru would not be

permitted, and that formal

rejection would be communicated

on the return to Tokyo of the

Minister in charge of the Depart-

ment, who was then absent from

the capital. It seems that the

steamship company thereupon

tried every means to convince

the authorities of the propriety

of the charter transaction; while

it is reported that the French

Ambassador in Tokyo approached

Mr. Nishikawa, the Minister of

Communications, and Baron

Goto, the Home Minister, on the

matter. In consequence, the

Communications authorities, it

is reported, eventually rescinded

their previous decision, and have

now given formal permission for

the charter of the Yoshida-maru

under date of the 25th instant.

On the same day, Government

permission was also given for

the Bankoku-maru of the Taisho

Kisen Kaisha, and the Fukui-

maru, of the Uchida Kisen

Kaisha, both of which have been

chartered to the French author-

ities. This is the first time that

the charter abroad of a Japanese

ship has been permitted by the

Government since the promulga-

tion of the War-time Shipping

Control Law. The delay in

granting permission has caused

considerable loss and it is still

causing loss in the case of several

other steamers, permission to let

out which on foreign charter is

still under consideration.

Japan's Shipping Policy.

In view of doubts as to the

policy of the Japanese Govern-

ment towards the shipping trade,

Mr. Nishikawa Shozo, a promi-

nent shipping man in Kobe, has

been to Tokyo, as representative

of the shipowners and shipping

men in that port, to sound

the authorities on the matter.

Mr. Nishikawa says:—"The

Government now intends to

mobilise Japanese shipping.

The United States proposed that

the ships to be offered by Japan

for the Allied Service should be

built within one year. This

proposal was more than the

Japanese Government could

accept; and it gave the limit at

between 18 and 24 months. The

difference could not be split

leading to the falling through of

the negotiations for a supply of

American iron and steel for

Japan. The Japanese authorities

then tried to revive the negotia-

tions by offering considerable

tonnage in return for a small

supply of shipbuilding materials.

The authorities now find them-

selves in a helpless predicament.

The Ministers of Communications

and of Agriculture and Commerce

are criticised owing to the un-

successful negotiations over the

question of the American iron

embargo; the exchange problem,

due to the American embargo

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

R. G. A. v. Navy.

Played on the Club ground on Saturday last. The teams were:—

R.O.A.:—Atwood, Dickinson, Jones W., Sharman, Telford, Townsend, Bixler, Jones J., Green, Gretton, Youngman.

Navy:—Crocker, Black, Oaker, Randall, Smith, Biggs, Hutchinson, Libbey, Byrne, Newcombe, Cape.

Referee:—Mr. Wright.

The R. G. A. kicked off before a good sprinkling of spectators. Play from the start was of a very even character, each side attacking in turn only to find the defence superior to the attack. Gretton tested Crocker, the latter clearing in fine style. After a quarter of an hour's play, Hutchinson scored a good goal for the Navy, much much applause. The Gunners made tracks for their opponents' goal, but Smith intercepted and sent his forwards away in fine style. Telford made much ground, and sent the ball along to his forwards, but Black and Oaker were in great form, giving the R. G. A. forwards little chance of close range shooting. Half-time:—Navy, 1; R. G. A., 0.

Play in the second half was still of a very even character, both ends being visited in turn. From a forward pass by Smith, Byrne obtained possession and after beating the backs found the net. After that he failed to deflect it enough. The Navy were now two up and a quarter of an hour to go. The Gunners afterwards seemed to put more life into their game and Crocker had more to do than at any other part of the game, although nothing really difficult came his way. Time arrived with the Navy leading by 2 goals to nil.

Comments.—The Navy quite deserved their win on the run of the game. They played a much more open game than the Gunners, swinging the ball about from wing to wing. Black at back played his best game of the season, and Smith at centre-half played an exceptionally fine game for such a small man. The Gunners' strength lay in their half-back line. Many fine openings were made by Telford and Townsend, but the forwards played too close with the ball, making very little headway, and giving their opponents' defence every opportunity to rob. The result came as a great surprise to most, as big things were expected of the Gunners, this being their first match. No doubt they will greatly improve by the time they are called on to play again.

LEAGUE 2nd DIVISION.

South China Athletic v. Kowloon.

Played on the Navy Ground. Lt. Dickinson taking charge of the game.

Both sides were supported by a strong contingent of followers. Very surprising was the result of the match, Kowloon winning by one goal to love. South China were really unfortunate to lose, as they had quite two-thirds of the game, but sadly failed at shooting.

The Kowloon goal came from a fine individual effort by Clement. The Chinese made great efforts to reduce the lead, but the Kowloon defence held out to the end.

CRICKET.

Kowloon v. The Navy.

These teams met at Kowloon on Saturday, when the bowlers easily had the upper hand of the batsmen. The home side only put up a total of 55, Robinson alone reaching double figures, while the naval men were dismissed for 77. Gibson and Hastings accounted for all the Kowloon wickets, with very fine averages, while Pestonji took six Navy wickets for 55. Scores:—

Kowloon.

F. Wheeler, c Devlin, b Hastings... 3

J. Walker, c Gibson, b Hastings... 3

A. A. Claxton, b Gibson... 8

J. Blackburn, b Gibson... 8

L. E. S. Hodge, b Hastings... 7

P. H. Cobb, c Devlin, b Gibson

R. E. Lindell, b Gibson... 0

U. J. Stapleton, c Staley, b Gibson... 0

Gibson... 0

J. P. Robinson, not out... 13

W. T. Elson, c Gibson, b Hastings... 0

R. Pestonji, run out... 0

Extras... 8

Total... 55

Bowling.

Rev. Hastings... 9 2 21 4

Com. Gibson... 8 2 27 5

Navy.

Com. Gibson, b Pestonji... 0

Sgt. Hack, b Cobb... 26

Rev. Hastings, c Stalker, b Pestonji... 5

Mr. Cary, b Pestonji... 0

A. P. Wild, b Cobb... 9

A. P. Robinson, c Claxton, b Pestonji... 24

A. B. Henley, run out... 4

Pie. Moriarty, b Pestonji... 4

W. Staley, b Stalker... 2

P. O. Barclay, not out... 1

Devlin, b Pestonji... 0

Extras... 3

Total... 77

Bowling.

P. H. Cobb... 9 1 35 2

R. Pestonji... 10 4 2 3

J. Stalker... 2 1 9 1

Extras... 3

Total... 77

Bowling.

P. H. Cobb... 9 1 35 2

R. Pestonji... 10 4 2 3

J. Stalker... 2 1 9 1

Extras... 3

Total... 77

Bowling.

P. H. Cobb... 9 1 35 2

R. Pestonji... 10 4 2 3

J. Stalker... 2 1 9 1

Extras... 3

Total... 77

Bowling.

P. H. Cobb... 9 1 35 2

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Extras... 3

Total... 77

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P. H. Cobb... 9 1 35 2

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Extras... 3

Total... 77

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Extras... 3

Total... 77

Bowling.

P. H. Cobb... 9 1 35 2

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J. Stalker... 2 1 9 1

Extras... 3

Total... 77

Bowling.

P. H. Cobb... 9 1 35 2

R. Pestonji... 10 4 2 3

J. Stalker... 2 1 9 1

Extras... 3

Total... 77

Bowling.

P. H. Cobb... 9 1 35 2

R. Pestonji... 10 4 2 3

J. Stalker... 2 1 9 1

Extras... 3

Total... 77

Bowling.

P. H. Cobb... 9 1 35 2

R. Pestonji... 10 4 2 3

J. Stalker... 2 1 9 1

Extras... 3

Total... 77

Bowling.

P. H. Cobb... 9 1 35 2

five bowlers on, Ponsby-Fane

doing well with two wickets for

four runs in eight balls. Scores:—

The University.

R. A. Ponsby-Fane, c Mil-

lard, b Reakes... 3

F. A. Redmond, b Cripwell... 17

G. E. Marley, b Adams... 42

A. H. Bunjshin, c and b

Adams... 13

J. D. Wright, b Adams... 4

W. Gittins, b Townsend... 5

G. Hall, b.w. Townsend... 1

D. K. Samy, b Adams... 2

Cheah Teon Lok, run out... 6

J. O. Thivy, not out... 1

J. M. Jack, c Wahl, b Adams... 6

Extras... 0

Total... 100

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Cripwell... 7 1 22 1

Reakes... 8 0 33 1

Townsend... 8 0 23 2

Adams... 5 2 11 5

Royal Engineers.

McGregor, c Marley... 1

Gordon, c Gittins, b Hall... 1

Adams, b Marley... 9

Waller, b Marley... 2

Edgeler, c Ng Sz Yuen, b

Yew Man Tsun... 5

Baines, run out... 2

Wilkinson, b Ho Wing Kin... 1

Boocock, not out... 13

Rose, b Yew Man Tsun... 0

Armstrong, not out... 8

Extras... 11

Total (for 9 wks.)... 159

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Ng Sz Kwong... 12 1 53 0

Ho Hing Kin... 9 1 30 0

Yew Man Tsun... 14 3 23 4

Ho Wing Kin... 12 1 42 4

Taylor... 4 0 4 1

C. R. C.

Chow Yat Kwong, run out... 31

Ng Sz Yuen, b Boocock... 12

Ng Sz Kwong, not out... 61

G. Lee, b Edgeler... 24

H. Ching, b Boocock... 20

Ho Hing Kin, not out... 1

Ho Wing Kin, Wei Lee San

Yew Man Tsun Wong Po

Keung A. J. Kew, did not

bat

Extras... 11

Total (for 4 wks.)... 163

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Boocock... 14 1 79 2

Athorne... 8 1 28 0

Edgeler... 7 0 47 1

YACHTING.

The C. Y. C. Opening Cruise.

The Cornubian Yacht Club

held a most successful opening

cruise yesterday to Doubtful Bay,

north-east of Channel Rocks.

There was a good number of

participating yachts, and some

good sailing was done. There

was a race out-and-back, and

another for yachts including those

not registered at the Club. For

the former, the wind was rather

fluky on the outward run, while the

north-easterly breeze encountered

homewards was none too strong.

For this event, the boats finished

in the following order:—Dawn,

Gael, Toinette, Andree, and

Lysbeth.

The race round the Channel

Rocks, Kowloon Rocks and Com-

mittee Island was most interest-

ing, it being decided to send the

Bowling.

O. R. W.

Hamilton... 11 23 5

Bird... 12 7 5

Dixon... 3 7 0

C. R. C. v. R. G. A.

Playing at Causeway Bay, the

Chinese Recreation Club managed

to beat the Gunners after a most

exciting match. With a score of

159 for nine wickets, the visitors

declared, leaving their opponents

an hour in which to reach the

total. The C. R. C. made a de-

termined effort, and by fast

scoring managed to reach the re-

quired total just on time with

only four wickets down, Ng Sz

kwong putting together a

splendidly-played 61 not out.

The home side won by six wickets

and four runs. Scores:—

R. G. A.

Drummond, b Yew Man Tsun... 49

Dix, c Ng Sz Yuen, b Ho

Wing Kin... 33

Parking, b Yew Man Tsun... 27

Mann, c Ng Sz Kwong, b Ho

Wing Kin... 4

Athorne, b Ho Wing Kin... 8

Edgeler, c Ng Sz Yuen, b

Yew Man Tsun... 5

Baines, run out... 2

Wilkinson, b Ho Wing Kin... 1

Boocock, not out... 13

Rose, b Yew Man Tsun... 0

Armstrong, not out... 8

Extras... 11

Total (for 9 wks.)... 159

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Ng Sz Kwong... 12 1 53 0

Ho Hing Kin... 9 1 30 0

Yew Man Tsun... 14 3 23 4

Ho Wing Kin... 12 1 42 4

Taylor... 4 0 4 1

C. R. C.

Chow Yat Kwong, run out... 31

Ng Sz Yuen, b Boocock... 12

Ng Sz Kwong, not out... 61

G. Lee, b Edgeler... 24

H. Ching, b Boocock... 20

Ho Hing Kin, not out... 1

Ho Wing Kin, Wei Lee San

Yew Man Tsun Wong Po

Keung A. J. Kew, did not

bat

Extras... 11

Total (for 4 wks.)... 163

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Boocock... 14 1 79 2

Athorne... 8 1 28 0

Edgeler... 7

SHIPPING.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT STRUGGLE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, November 17.
 Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, wiring on November 16, says:—A battle is raging in brilliant weather on a front of seventy five miles from the mountains to the sea. The Austro-Germans are pounding the Sella Communi plateau with violent attacks similar to those at Verdun. The attacks are at shorter intervals with ever-growing force, preventing the Italians from resting. The Italians between the Brenta and the Piave on Mount Grappa, six thousand feet high, are withstanding enemy waves and preventing a descent on Asolo, Treviso and Vicenza. The struggle is most fierce along the Piave, where the Italians, at great sacrifice, have almost conquered the Zenson Bend.

London, November 17.
 Mr. Percival Gibbon, wiring on November 15, says that south of Donat, on the Piave, where the enemy crossed, the Italians broke the irrigation canals and flooded the country to a depth of three feet. The enemy then appeared in boats and has now engaged the naval forces on the southern edge of the Venetian lagoon. The enemy has a terrible numerical superiority in aircraft.

London, November 17.
 The Daily Mail correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says that only 20,000 inhabitants remain at Venice and every removable work of art has gone. Workshops are shut and shops are selling off their goods. Gondoliers are transporting families with their effects to coastal towns. British monitors have participated in the defence of the Piave, bombarding enemy forces at the river's mouth.

London, November 17.
 An Italian official message states:—The enemy, not considering his losses, has renewed his attacks from the Asiago plateau to the sea. Between Salizada and San Andreoli Barberano the enemy forced a passage under the protection of the most violent artillery firing. He crossed to the right bank at Folina and Fagare. Our artillery destroyed the enemy at Folina. We took prisoner the three hundred survivors. We heavily attacked the greater number of those who crossed at Fagare and took six hundred prisoners. Our artillery shelled the rear, hindering their return to the other bank. The enemy at the Zenson loop are being closed up in a restricted zone.

London, November 17.
 A German wireless official message states:—Despite a stubborn defence the Austro-Hungarians climbed Monte Prasolan, between the Brenta and the Piave, taking eight hundred prisoners.

London, November 17.
 An Italian semi official message speaks of the fine discipline and perfect order characterizing the retirement of the naval garrison on the right wing. They saved precious war material, which now confronts the enemy in the new positions. They repulsed an attempted crossing below Redole. The Italian naval forces are constantly protecting this flank and are repeatedly bombarding enemy rafts, on which he is attempting to cross the Piave.

London, November 17.
 Mr. Ward Price, wiring from the Italian Headquarters on November 15, says:—The roads in northern Italy during the last two days have been crowded with British khaki and blue-clad Frenchmen, with their regimental bands, putting new heart into the Italian soldiers and population. Each day Allied reinforcements reach Italy in greater numbers. Some of the French, to save the congested railways, crossed the Alps through snow covered passes. All are already moving to their appointed places of defence. I have kept pace during the last two days with long columns, with complete transport. The men are delighted with the change though some had only just come out of the line for a rest when they were ordered to Italy. I saw an English troop train last night in a station. The occupants were boisterously singing choruses. Their cheerfulness was infectious and soon all the Italians were smiling. Those in khaki are most popular, and it is wonderful to see the Tam o' shantered Kilties sighted in Medieval towns.

THE BRITISH SUCCESS IN EGYPT.

London, November 17.
 Reuter's correspondent at Cairo, wiring on November 16, says:—Despite heavy opposition, west-countrymen and Indians captured the railway junction at Wadi Surar. The British have reached Mena and the Yemany have captured Nazelet, north of Mena, taking sixty prisoners. The Australians have reached Khatzab and have progressed towards Ramleh, while the New Zealanders, with the bayonet, repulsed a strong counter-attack, inflicting heavy loss.

London, November 17.
 A Palestine official message says:—There were minor advances yesterday on certain sectors of our front. The yeomanry on Thursday took the Adushushen ridge five miles to the south east of Ramleh, taking 340 prisoners. The yeomanry carried the position at a gallop. Four hundred and thirty-one Turks were counted on the ground. The Australians, in taking El Time, captured a large number of prisoners, three aeroplanes and considerable quantities of ammunition and stores. One hostile aeroplane was brought down. On Thursday the Turks were reported to be endeavoring to prepare an entrenched position to the north of Jaffe, parallel with the Ajaja River.

MAISON LILY

LADIES' FRENCH
 DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER,

EVERYTHING FOR LADIES' WEAR.

ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL AND TRIMMING FOR

EVENING DRESSES
 EVENING CLOAKS.
 ETC., ETC.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN HELIGOLAND BIGHT.

London, November 17.
 The Admiralty announces:—Our light force, operating in the Heligoland Bight, engaged enemy light cruisers this morning. The latter retired at high speed, but we are pursuing.

THE RUSSIAN UPHEAVAL.

London, November 16.
 According to a correspondent at Copenhagen, an unconfirmed telegram states that the railway strike, which began at Helmsingfors on November 13, has spread over the whole country. The railway to Petrograd is interrupted.

The Socialists at Helmsingfors, assisted by Russian soldiery, have seized the telegraph, dissolved the Senate and Diet, ordered the old Socialist Diet to meet at the earliest moment, and ordered a meeting of the Senate exclusive of the Bourgeoisie.

London, November 16.
 Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the Kerensky forces have retired in the direction of Parlovsk and Gratchine. The Maximalists announce their occupation of Tsarskoe Selo and claim that there were 1,500 Cossack casualties in fighting near Alexandrovsky station and only twenty Maximalist casualties.

London, November 17.
 Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs on November 12 that the Railway Union has initiated negotiations with a view to the formation of a Government comprising all the Socialist parties, including the Maximalists. A three-day domestic truce is suggested. The key-note of a Proclamation by all the Socialist parties is peace.

Wiring on November 13, the correspondent says that Tsarskoe Selo has changed hands twice since November 11. After a short fight Kerensky first occupied Tsarskoe Selo and reached to within five miles of Petrograd. As regards the fighting at Alexandrovsky the Maximalists state that a Kerensky armoured train vainly opened fire with guns and machine guns. The attempted advance of the Cossacks near Pulkova was promptly checked by armoured cars and machine guns. Maximalist scouts have reported that M. Kerensky's Cossacks are so low that when they went out to fight they were only able to leave small parties at Tsarskoe Selo.

Pending negotiations, which are proceeding, the railway strike has been suspended.

Much rioting and bloodshed is reported from Moscow and it is stated that two thousand people have been killed.

The premises of the Cadet Corps were invaded and a large number of Cadets killed.

London, November 17.
 Sir George Buchanan telegraphs that the Russian Government, on October 24, on the ground of economic conditions arising out of the war, denounced the Anglo-Russian Commercial Treaty of January 12, 1859, which will accordingly terminate on October 24, 1918.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, November 16.
 Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Aviation and artillery with serial observation successfully engaged many targets on Thursday. Our aeroplanes carried out a number of reconnaissance and low flying machines over the battle front machine-gunned targets. The enemy dropped a few bombs on our side of the line. We brought down six machines and drove down one. Four of ours have not returned.

London, November 17.
 Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Highland, Berkshire and Lancashire detachments last night carried out a successful operation in the neighbourhood of Paschendale and captured further portions of the defences of the main ridge to the north of the village, including a strongly fortified farm. A number of prisoners were taken. We highly advanced our line at certain points to the west in this locality.

The enemy's artillery was active all night on the battle front, particularly in the Paschendale sector.

London, November 17.
 Mr. Perry Robinson, writing from the British Headquarters, says there is a noticeable increase in low flying on both sides. Troops in trenches, shell holes, and marching in the rear are constantly assailed by airmen flying at about one hundred feet and using machine-guns. The British airmen are supreme at this game. Two, flying at fifty feet, cleared out a village full of marching troops, firing eight hundred rounds each.

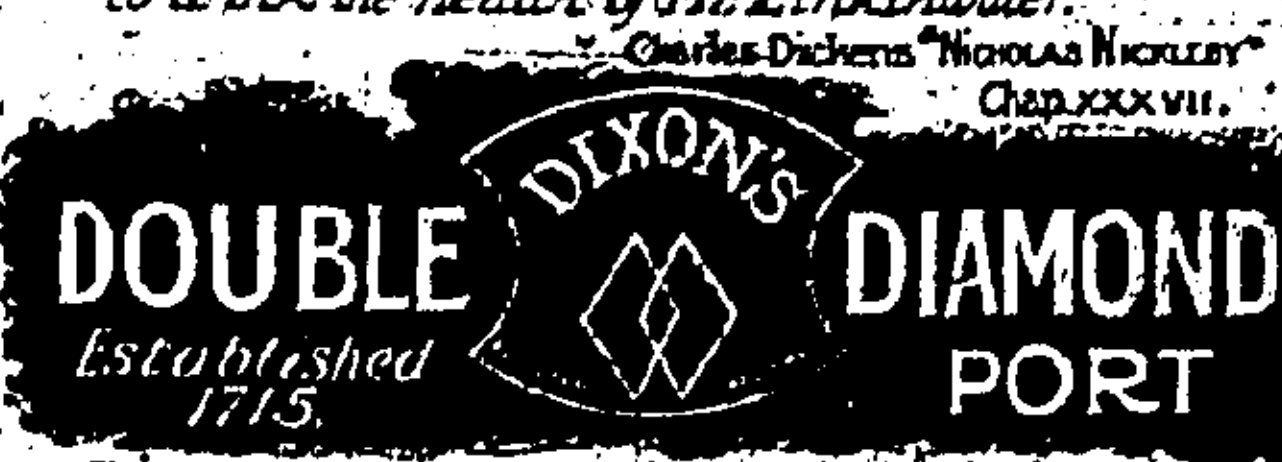
A French communique says:—Both armies are active north of Courmoulin. We repulsed enemy detachments endeavoring to approach thereabouts. There is a fairly lively artillery duel at Schopholz, in Upper Alsace.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PARIS SPEECH.

London, November 17.
 Mr. Lloyd George's much criticised expression in his Paris speech, "the impenetrable barrier in the West" was used when he was referring to the break through by the Central Powers in the East. The following is the text of the passage:—"While we were hammering with our whole might at the impenetrable barrier in the West the Central Powers were feeling confident that we could not break through. They threw their whole weight on that little country (Serbia) and crushed her resistance and opened the gate to the East and unlocked great stores of corn, cattle and minerals. Yes, unlocked the door of hope—all essential to enable Germany to sustain her struggle."

A HISTORICAL PORT

"A mugshot of the Double Diamond Brand, to drink the health of Mr. Linkwater."
 Charles Dickens "Mugshot" Can xxxvii.



DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT
 Established 1715
 This Brand has been shipped without interruption for the last 100 years and is the property of MORGAN BROTHERS, London & Oporto.

CAN BE HAD FROM ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

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16, Market Road.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
 B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$630

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons s. \$320

North China s. 1,112

Unions s. \$775

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$180

H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$73

Steamboats s. \$19

Indos (Del.) s. \$120

Indos (Pref.) b. \$34

Shells n. 107/6

Ferries n. \$234

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$86

Malabars n. \$294

MINING.

Kailans s. 40/-

Langkats b. 12 1/2

Raubas s. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 38/-

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$83

Kowloon Docks n. \$119

Shai Docks b. 7 1/2

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrais b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$20

Land Invest. n. \$38

H'gh. eys Est. n. \$5.75

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands s. 7 1/4

West Points b. 7 3/4

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 1,155

Kung Yik b. 1,15

Shai Cottons s. 1,114

Yangtzepeos b. 1,560

Oriental n. 1,364

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$64

China Light & P. b. \$34

Providents b. \$74

Dairy Farms b. \$23

Green Islands b. \$7.35

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$147 1/2

Ropes n. \$29 1/2

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level s. \$6.60

Trams, Peak, old s. \$83

Trams, Peak, new s. 615.90

Laundries b. \$2

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons n. \$534

Wm. Powells n. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON MONDAY NOVEMBER 19, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Share and General Brokers,
 Princes Building.
 Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2104

Demand 2113 1/2

30 d/s 2103 1/2

60 d/s 2107 1/2

4 m/s 211

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 122 1/2

T/T Japan 132 1/2

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 68 1/2

to San Francisco 154 1/2

T/T Java Nom.

T/T Manila 398

T/T France 398 1/2

Demand, Paris 398 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s, L.C. 2113 1/2

4 m/s, D/P. 2113 1/2

6 m/s, L.C. 21-1/2

30 d/s, Sydney & Melbourne 3-1/2

30 d/s, San Francisco & New York 69 1/2

4 m/s, Marks Nom.

4 m/s, France 413

6 m/s, France 418

Demand, Germany —

Demand, New York 68 1/2

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 137

Demand, Singapore 122 1/2

On Haiphong 34 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 34 1/2 prem.

On Bangkok 33 1/2

Sovereign 115 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 44

Bar Silver, per oz. 49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB 1900:

Chinese 54 1/2

Chinese 54 1/2

Hongkong 54 1/2

Hongkong 54 1/2

Hongkong 54 1/2

Hongkong 54 1/2

Hongkong 54 1/2

Hongkong 54 1/2

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (24 Paid up) ... 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Perrotet.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN

(HONGKONG, and SAIGON).

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2552

5, Collyer Quay.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEARL TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.30 AM to 1.40 AM 1.40 AM to 1.50 AM

1.50 AM to 2.00 AM 2.00 AM to 2.10 AM

2.10 AM to 2.20 AM 2.20 AM to 2.30 AM

2.30 AM to 2.40 AM 2.40 AM to 2.50 AM

2.50 AM to 3.00 AM 3.00 AM to 3.10 AM

3.10 AM to 3.20 AM 3.20 AM to 3.30 AM

3.30 AM to 3.40 AM 3.40 AM to 3.50 AM

3.50 AM to 4.00 AM 4.00 AM to 4.10 AM

4.10 AM to 4.20 AM 4.20 AM to 4.30 AM

4.30 AM to 4.40 AM 4.40 AM to 4.50 AM

4.50 AM to 5.00 AM 5.00 AM to 5.10 AM

5.10 AM to 5.20 AM 5.20 AM to 5.30 AM

5.30 AM to 5.40 AM 5.40 AM to 5.50 AM

5.50 AM to 6.00 AM 6.00 AM to 6.10 AM

6.10 AM to 6.20 AM 6.20 AM to 6.30 AM

6.30 AM to 6.40 AM 6.40 AM to 6.50 AM

6.50 AM to 7.00 AM 7.00 AM to 7.10 AM

SMOKED EVERYWHERE BY
(NEARLY) EVERYBODY.

No. 7. Motoring.

"THE MIXTURE OF
MATCHLESS MERIT."

GARRICK MIXTURE

Lambert & Butler,
England.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

For the Army.
The Scottish State-miners' Association states that the Government will release shale-miners from the Army in order to increase the output of oil, which is much below the national demand.

Japan's China Trade.

Japan's trade with China during the last ten days of October amounted in value to:—Exports Yen 8,874,000; Imports Yen 2,238,000. The aggregate value of Japan's trade with China since January is:—Exports Yen 220,000,000; Imports Yen 77,649,000.

NOTICES.

"HEATHER DAY"

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

WANTED ELEPHANTS, LIONS, TIGERS, for the "Zoo"; also GEESSE, TURKEYS, POULTRY, PIGEONS, DUCKS, RABBITS, DOGS, CATS, etc. the latter to be sold. Communicate with A. K. TAYLOR, No. 4, Government Quarters, Park Road.

ST. ANDREWS FAIR.

Will the ladies who have offered to send cakes, scones, puddings and sweets, etc. to the "Heather Day" stall kindly let Miss Anton have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 NOON.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Conveners of the several Districts, viz:—
Mrs. Milroy, West Point
Mrs. Shaw, East Point
Mrs. Templeton, Quarry Bay
Miss Neave, Kowloon
Mrs. Cheung, The Peak
Mrs. Black, Central District.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY

the 30th November, 1917, at 1 o'clock in the AFTERNOON at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The following Valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong and registered as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1217 together with the messuage thereon known as No. 4 Ripon Terrace.

The above property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 20th December 1892.

The annual Crown Rent is \$42. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lo and Lo, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned:—

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th day of November, 1917.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS, 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company we are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,

Agents,
Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.
Trained Massage Masseuse.
Twenty years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREPARED.
No. 115 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN AND THE ALLIES.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that the Minister of Finance, in a speech, has declared that it is absolutely impossible to despatch Japanese troops to Europe. The Allies well appreciated the difficulties and had never pressed the matter, but Japan's willingness to shoulder the Allied cause was demonstrated by naval, shipping, industrial and financial co-operation and assistance. Japan had rendered the Allies, directly and indirectly, financial help aggregating a thousand million sterling.

DEATH OF FAMOUS SCULPTOR.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris announces the death of the sculptor, M. Auguste Rodin, D.G.L., who was President of the International Society of Painters, Sculptors and Engravers. The deceased, who was 77 years of age, had executed many monuments and busts, and was, in addition, the sculptor of many symbolical works. He was recognised as one of the leading sculptors of his day.

CHAIRMAN OF AIR BOARD RESIGNS.

London, November 17.
Lord Cowdray has resigned the Chairmanship of the Air Board. In a letter to Mr. Lloyd George Lord Cowdray attributes his resignation to Lord Northcliffe's letter, complaining that it was his first intimation that the Premier desired a change at the Air Ministry. He states that the Air Force Bill will give the nation an Air Service with the full powers that the country demanded. He claims the chief credit therefor and concludes:—"During the year the effective air forces of the army have increased three-fold."

M. VENIZELOS IN LONDON.

London, November 17.
M. Venizelos has been most enthusiastically welcomed in London.

At a meeting in the Mansion House Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon and Mr. Winston Churchill paid a tribute to M. Venizelos for his fight for the Allied cause of freedom. Replying, M. Venizelos said that the great majority of the Greeks disapproved of the treacherous policy of the ex-King and said that no British check would alter the faith of Greeks in ultimate victory.

AMERICAN FARMERS AND LABOUR.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Buffalo states that at a Session of the American Federation of Labour the President of the Farmers Congress pledged that the farmers would unite with labour to help win the war. He said that the farmers realised the great responsibility resting on them. It was important that the workers in the cities and fields should understand each other and should join hands to put down the profiteer.

UNITED STATES' SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Mr. Daniels has conferred with the Shipping Board with a view to adjusting the naval and merchant shipbuilding programmes so as to secure the maximum results. It was subsequently stated that all were working in perfect harmony, concentrating on destroyers and merchant ships. Mr. Henry Ford has joined the Emergency Fleet Corporation which is speeding up the new merchant fleet.

BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

London, November 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the transit of German sand and gravel through Holland has temporarily ceased, but otherwise the situation is not modified. The newspaper Tyd is of the opinion that a British geological survey with regard to the "pillboxes" greatly strengthened the allegations. Moreover, Holland has made an imprudent concession by permitting the Germans to store their winter stocks.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

London, November 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that M. Clemenceau, the new Prime Minister, as President of the Senate's Army Committee, is one of the best informed men in France on the military situation. He has always demanded greater energy in the prosecution of the war. The new Ministry is a concentration of Republican groups to the exclusion of Conservatives, Royalists and Socialists.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the general impression is that the new Cabinet will obtain a strong majority in Parliament. It is understood that M. Clemenceau will abolish the political censorship, retaining the military and diplomatic censorship. The Press will be informed daily of the news suppressed as prejudicial to the national defence. Those infringing will be court-martialled. Treason cases will be referred to a military jurisdiction.

A HOME RACING RESULT.

London, November 17.
The Manchester November Handicap resulted as follows:—
Planet... 1
On On... 2
Aerschot... 3
Seventeen ran. Won by five lengths, six lengths between second and third. The betting was, four to one against the winner, twenty to one against "On On," and six to one against "Aerschot."

PACIFISTS ATTACK MUNITION WORKS AT ZURICH.

London, November 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that a mob of pacifists, singing the "Internationale," attacked two munition factories there, which had to be closed. The police were powerless.

THE TIENSIN FLOOD.

Offer by the Peking Syndicate.
The Peking Syndicate has requested the Director of the Tientsin Flood Relief to send 500 men to work in the mines of Sui in Honan. Each shall receive pay of \$6 per month and be allowed to have his family with him. The Director has instructed the Police Officer in Peking to...

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 20th November, 1917.

JACKIE SAUNDERS

in the 3rd & 4th EPISODES
of the

"GRIP OF EVIL"
"THE UPPER TEN & LOOTERS."

"ANNALS OF THE WAR."

Comic & Interesting Films.

Friday, 23rd, Pathe's Great Serial

"THE MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st
November, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

(For account of the concerned).
A Large Quantity of Electrical
Goods,

comprising:—
5000 Tungsten Lamps (5-56
c.p.)
40 Desk Fans.
9 Ceiling Fans.

Also

5000 Flexible cord. Lead fuse
and dynamo wire, strip fuses,
porcelain cleats and insulators,
button insulators, lamp holders
and lamp locking rings, porce-
lain pushers, plugs and sockets,
table lamps, brackets and fittings,
meter boards, gauge screws,
fuse bodies, gauge rings and
cartridges, arc lamps, hand
lamps, bulkhead fittings, globes,
enamelled and glass shades, etc.,
etc.

On view from Monday the
19th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

By Order of the Mortgagees.
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

FRIDAY

the 23rd day of November,
1917.

at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Lease-
hold Property situate at Victoria
Hongkong viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria aforesaid
and known and registered in
the Land Office as The Remaining
Portion of Marine Lot No.
64. Together with the messu-
ages erected thereon known as
Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Messrs. Yan
Lane Victoria aforesaid. Term
999 years created by a Crown
Lease dated 27th August 1874.
Proportion of Annual Crown rent
\$67.85. Area about .842 Square
feet.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES
& MASTER,

Princes' Buildings,
100 House Street,
Hongkong,

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

4% FRENCH LOAN
(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be opened to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%
Full particulars will be supplied on application to the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chater Road.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTIFICATION

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 20th inst. at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of three members appointed by the Government: the Attorney General being present, tenders will be received for the construction of one building for the "Laboratorio Bacteriologico."

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of building are open to the public at the Public Works Department where they can be examined on all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Macao, Public Works Department, 1st November, 1917.
RAUL M. DE FARIA E ALIA,
Engineer Director.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS OF THE LETTING BY PUBLIC AUCTION SALE, to be held on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Particulars of the Lot.	Area (Approximate)	Annual Crown Rent (Approximate)	Proposed Use
Lot No. 1	1.5	\$100	Residential
Lot No. 2	1.5	\$100	Residential
Lot No. 3	1.5	\$100	Residential
Lot No. 4	1.5	\$100	Residential
Lot No. 5	1.5	\$100	Residential
Lot No. 6	1.5	\$100	Residential
Lot No. 7	1.5	\$100	Residential
Lot No. 8	1.5	\$100	Residential
Lot No. 9	1.5	\$100	Residential
Lot No. 10	1.5	\$100	Residential

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